

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XX.—No. 1099.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1806.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

**GEORGE ANDERSON,**  
INTENDING to start for PHILADELPHIA about the first of December, all those indebted to him, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a CREDIT again in his store.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

**SWAN TAVERN.**  
**JOHN JONES,**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the SIGN OF THE SWAN, in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his table is furnished with forage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

### EDUCATION.

**MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,**  
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had instruction to their care, during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their assiduous endeavours to obtain and preserve.

Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yellott, Esq. Petersburg, near Versailles, Woodford county; to Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county; or to Danl. Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1806.

### WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 30 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

### FAYETTE COUNTY, &c.

Taken up by John Bobbs, in Lexington, a

Black Mare,

14 1-2 hands high, 4 years old, has the foot distemper, hip shot, neither docked nor branded—appraised to 30 dollars.

Also—A Bay Horse,

14 hands high, about 15 or 16 years old, a star in the forehead, some white on both hind feet, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a small c—appraised to 20 dollars. Given under any hand this 9th of October, 1806.

H. HARRISON.

### I WILL GIVE \$1

PER pound, in cash, for clean combed Hog's Bristles at my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross Streets, where I carry on the BRUSH making business. The bristles being scalded is of no injury to them. I will carry on the Wheel and Chair making business as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the

Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of

EARTHEN WARE.

W. Menelle.

May 20, 1806.

**WEISIGER'S TAVERN,**

Frankfort, Kentucky.

The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap.

Philip Bull, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom.

His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

**VALUABLE FARM**

FOR SALE,

1 1/2 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806.

**RICHARD TAYLOR,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort, where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive hostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public's favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

**FOR SALE,**

A Very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

**RICHARD BARRY,**

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near Mr. Wilton's Inn. He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. As to prices, he will only say that he will sell as low as he can afford; but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a short notice.

Nov. 1st, 1806.

**WILLIAM DORSEY,**

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

**SHORT NOTICE.**  
THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expense.

John Lowry.

Lexington, September 23, 1806.

**TO RENT**

FOR the ensuing year, that VALUABLE FARM in the neighbourhood of Lexington, late in the possession of Walker Baylor; for further information apply to the subscriber living in Franklin county.

NATHL. HART.

Nov. 1st 1806.

**DANIEL BRINER,**

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morrison's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High Street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on extensively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806.

**DOCTOR BARRY,**

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

**CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water Street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorseys' Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

**NEW-YORK**

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

Promotion of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c. The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

**TICKETS & SHARES.**

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OF

FICES,

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York, At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark that the drawing of the New-York Lottery is managed in no correct manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

**BOURBON COUNTY, to wit:**

TAKEN UP by Samuel Shy, on the waters of Townsend, one

Bay Horse,

**REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES WIER,**  
HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEENS' & GLASS WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar,

10 do. Loaf do.

1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,

Demi-johns Shrub, & Lime Juice,

20 Cwt. Campeachy ogwila

500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for

Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

**BAST & YOUNG,**

**COPPER & TIN SMITHS,**

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore—making all sizes of stills and boilers, hatters' and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c.—Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Carrying Shop, Main Street Lexington, under the firm of ALTE, & Co. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Gandle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.

**Doctors Fishback & Dudley,**

HAVE commenced partnership the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Lexington. By their skill in those professions, and attention to business, they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20, 1806.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY,**

Montgomery Circuit, July term

1806.

Jas. Magowen, Complainant,

against

John Boskell, Defendant.

**IN CHANCERY.**

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

Isaac Harrison, clk. M.C.C.

**I WANT TO PURCHASE**

Fifty barrels of GOOD WHISKEY, and pay for them in Boots & Shoes, with some cash.

**H. CRAWFORD.**

Boot & Shoe maker Main-Street, Lexington.

**Geo. M. Bibb,**

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

**DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,**  
HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

**MILITARY LAND,**

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

tfo Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

**PLANE MANUFACTORY.**

**M. ELLIS & Co.**

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the PLANE MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, Pittsburgh, in Second-Street, near the corner of Liberty-Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon Plane of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 15, 1806.

**J. & D. MACCOUN,**

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square, An Extensive Assortment of

**MERCHANTIZE & STAT.**

**ONARY,**

Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

**BAR IRON & CASTINGS, & NAILS,**

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following, —VIZ—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Washington's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Pothier on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kaimes's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleading, Pleadings Assistant, Espinal's, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacreon, Sunson's Letters from Italy, Abbe Bartholomy's Travels in Italy, Rolloe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hool's Arolo, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gildas de Saneline, Heltham's Philophy, Paley's do. do. Evidence of Christian Religion, Davis's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Willon's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c.

Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk) with a long switch tail, shod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

**JAS. BEATTY,**

August, 19, 1806.

**A VALUABLE FARM**

FOR SALE three miles and a half from Lexington on the Boonsborough road, handsomely improved.

For Particulars enquire of Ger. Robert Todd, in Lexington.

**JOHN TODD.**

Nov. 26, 1806.

**BILLS OF LADING**

For sale at this office.



Mr. COBURN I observe has changed his battery, and from assailing the reputation of my father has directed much of his abuse against myself. It is with great reluctance I again intrude on the public attention, for I am perfectly aware of the impropriety of troubling the community with private broils, but I trust I shall be pardoned when it is recollected I act entirely on the defensive.

If decency or propriety, were component parts of the Judge's character, the unpleasant task of defending myself from his slanders would not now be imposed upon me, nor should I if the Judge had confined himself to the defence of those who are called Spanish associates, have been led into an altercation with him at all. Or, if his intellects had borne the smallest proportion to his malignity, he would have known how shameful it was for a Judge to throw aside the gurney, and embark as a principal in newspaper squabbles, and how superlatively disgraceful to assume the character of a *Pasquin*—thus also, should I have been spared the necessity of replying to the Judge.

When his country appointed him to the honorable post he now fills, she expected from him labors of a very different nature, from those which have latterly engaged his "elevated mind"—She expected coolness, candor and an attempt at least at the administration of justice; and by no means that his moments should be devoted to the fabrication of slanders, and attacks on private fame.—She expected such deportment as would have assured to her courts respect, and the confidence of the litigants, and not such as banishes the suitors with disgust from his presence, and marks the Judge a factious, revengeful and wicked calumniator.

It is much to be regretted that the leisure moments of this Judge, have not been applied to the acquisition of something, which as wisdom was unattainable, would at least have made him amiable; but his life is a void when unemployed in detraction, and as some person has told him a Judge should possess dignity, and not associate with those undecked with office, his hours have dragged heavily on, in the nauseating contemplation of the prosperity of others, and the mortifying thought that his merits have not been duly appreciated: By retirement, and brooding over prospects of an unpleasant kind, the natural irritability of his temper has been quickened into the most poignant discontent, and if at any time he has attempted to beguile the loathsome moments, by reading the writings of a Godwin or a Payne or a Palmer have been probably resorted to;—thus has he maddened his brain, and confirmed himself a Quixote in politics, a Wieselaupt in morals, and a Bridle-Goose upon the Bench.

The Judge appears to be desirous to claim the crown of martyrdom, and exults in this contest "I shall gnaw a file."—I am at a loss for the similitude between himself and that tool, unless it is to be found in the inflexibility of each, and the uses to which both may be applied in the hands of a master; there I confess the resemblance is striking, though I was a little surprised at the Judge admitting himself a passive machine to another: that character has been attributed to him, but I thought the man's vanity would have prevented his claiming it.—I do not mean however to play upon words—I shall coolly answer the Judge in all his specific charges, so far as I can find his point, and I declare that tho' I have for some years of my short career opposed at the bar gentlemen of the first eminence our country can boast, I had rather meet many of the most formidable arguments I ever encountered than the "point no point" of John Coburn. "Tis a chaos from whence form can hardly be drawn—a Bay's prologue which suits any thing that follows—a shadow which eludes the grasp, and amidst much vapor leaves the opponent in possession of nothing to notice.

The Judge cannot but have observed the disapprobation with which all good men have received the unjust attack he has made on my father, and to heal the wound he has given to himself, he wishes to throw on us the commencement of this dispute, but in doing this it is doubtful whether he most outrages decency or common sense; tho' he ought

to blush for what he before said about my father, his present excuse is little less offensive, and its decency can only be exceeded by the effrontery with which he avers we were the assailants: It cannot be forgotten that not one word was said in the Western World (whoever edited that paper) about Mr. Coburn until after the numbers of Franklin appeared, he was unprovoked, and could only have been prompted to appear, by his enmity to us, or his vanity in thinking every thing must yield to his *unanswerable arguments*.

If his vanity induced him to play the knight-errant and seek adventures in behalf of the innocent, he is more excusable than if his rancour spurred him to this outrage. But why if his object was defence, did he proceed to annoy those who with regard to him, were quiet? Why so basely abuse persons who never crossed his path, and who seldom thought of him but with pity rather than ill will? And why now attempt to add to the injury he has done to us, an insult to the public, by persuading them to swallow a gull and believe that he is defendant and assailed by us. If I should permit myself to hazard a conjecture as to the motives which induced this man to step forward as the champion of a party, I should say that he was induced to it by a variety of causes—a desire to ingratiate himself with those in power, in fond hope of filling the first vacancy in the Court of Appeals, would not be the least prominent; and I should strongly suspect, mortification at finding himself of too little consequence to be noticed in the Western World (and thus becoming the "humble associate of good men") had much influence; and last of all I should think a desire to gratify the tenacious bitterness of his spirit at the expense of the peace of those he hates, influenced his conduct. He has succeeded in part.—He has brought himself into notice, but how honorably the letters of Col. Greenup, Col. Crockett, and Major Morrison can best answer. He has occasioned to me moments of much solicitude, but I trust he will fail in his design on the bench of the Court of Appeals; a feat on that bench requiring talents of a different order from those possessed by John Coburn, and howsoever erroneously gentlemen may have thought or acted in politics, I am convinced they have too much good sense to curse their country, with John Coburn on that bench. But I wish not to be misunderstood—I impute no blame to the Executive for first noticing him,—it was charity to do so; he could not have exulted by his personal or mental exertions.—I only regret an office better adapted to his talents was not selected, some minor appointment requiring no stretch of capacity to exercise, a clerkship to the keeper of the Penitentiary for instance, or the duty of cleaning the Capitol; some little office, even if it was that of buffoon to the Governor's children, (tho' for that I fear his native crabbiness disqualified him;) any thing in short which would have given him bread without enabling him to bite his feeder—for the creature is vicious on repletion, and like the adder will sting the bosom that warms him.

The Judge says that after some considerable time "spent in concealment" I am selected as the humble and dissembling advocate of family malice;—the obscurity of this sentence renders it scarcely worth notice, and I should not stop to remark on it, but as it proves the respect the Judge has for a truth within his own knowledge,—he does know that (for my sins) I was engaged before him in Mason Court, from the day his Franklin appeared until within a short period of the date of my letters, that period was devoted to communicating with those whose information was necessary to detect his slanders. They were remotely situated from me, and tho' they yielded their aid with alacrity, yet some time was necessarily employed in the various interviews—the Judge *delights* in truth.

The Judge then criticises on that part of my first letter in answer to Franklin in which it is stated that the editors of the Western World never did derive any "information" from me, or as I believed from any of my family, but that a variety of pieces in that paper flowed from our pens. And remarks that the falsity of the declaration must be apparent to all who have read the Western World.

I should thank the Judge to point out, in what it is apparent that the

declaration is untrue; the man has been so much accustomed to state a point without proof or probability and to force the bar and the jury to receive it, that he forgets he is not now on the bench, and that his positions may be enquired into on this side of that *specie* to him, the Court of Appeals.

The editors of the W. World have since my letters, closed the enquiry, and have made a statement of the documents and "information" on which their narrative has been founded, and I ask the judgment of any candid man how it appears that I ever furnished any evidence (except the letters between Gen. Washington and my father) or how it was practicable for me to have possessed myself of such evidence; I beg the opinion of every dispassionate individual how I was to procure the papers of General Wayne, or a knowledge of their contents—how I was to ascertain the papers of the late worthy Col. Butler. How was I to develop the contents of the letters in the hands of Mr. Stockdel, the private and confidential agent of Gen. Wayne? How was I to ascertain the conversations between Newman and Gen. Wells; or how to forestall the information detailed to the editors by gentlemen now alive? And if I possessed no means to do all this, how does it appear that my declaration is untrue? With regard to the letters of Mr. Brown, the means by which they were procured is before the public, and it is known I had no share in their procurement.

The letters which were promised have been furnished, and the time when, and the reasons why they were furnished was explained in one of my last. If we had shewn these letters, as this man supposes before the establishment of the paper, would the editors have stated they were in Richmond, or would they have stated an acquaintance between my father and Col. Connelly when the letter expressly denies such acquaintance? From which of all these circumstances is it apparent to the Judge that my statement is untrue? Or, what circumstance does not go fully to the establishment of my assertion? The man finds himself "entangled in his toils" and has no way to escape but by breaking the meshes.—The sacrifice of truth is to him of little moment, but he should certainly seek a nobler shrine for her immolation, than malice and detraction.

My declaration goes only to the "information" on which the charge is founded, and carefully excludes the idea that no remarks had been made by us on the evidence furnished by others, that such remarks had been made has never been denied; and Mr. Coburn can surely distinguish between "evidence" and remarks made on evidence. Of the one we have furnished nothing except the correspondence before alluded to. Of the other, I have myself contributed my full share; and Mr. Coburn may make the most of it.

To oblige Mr. Coburn I will go farther; altho' I should have been averse to the introduction of the subject, (as being of very doubtful benefit) if I had been consulted by the editors (on whom by the way I had no claim for such attention.) Yet after the investigation was commenced, I was desirous that a full and fair exposition of the facts should take place. Possessed myself of no "information," yet like Mr. Coburn, I believed Gen. Wilkinson had once had an improper connection with the Spanish Court, and it was believed others had entered into what was thought very improper negotiations: If I was wrong in these opinions I was willing to be corrected, if right I was desirous of being confirmed.

I have not yet seen Mr. Coburn's "emphatic reply," when I do I will notice it, and on another occasion will remark on the residue of this man's invective against myself.

A. K. MARSHALL.  
Nov. 23, 1806.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13.  
By the ship Richard, captain Rogers, from Nantes, we have completed our file of Paris papers to the 25th of Sept. inclusive.—They breathe throughout a spirit of hostility, being occupied principally with the "dreadful note of preparation" over the whole of the European continent for a recommencement of war.

In the translations we have made for the Mercantile Advertiser, [which, with the following brief ab-

stract, comprise the most prominent features of the intelligence] we have given a preference to the celebrated treaty between France and Russia which the Emperor Alexander refused to ratify. Other articles of minor consequence, are on hand, and shall appear hereafter.

When the treaty of d'Oubril was received at St. Petersburg, the emperor summoned a council of state, expressly for the purpose of submitting to their judgment this act of pacification. The treaty being compared with the instructions, it appeared to the council that M. d'Oubril had not only deviated from his orders, but that he had acted in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of the mission with which he had been charged. The imperial council, inspired by one common sentiment for the honor of their country, agreed with his majesty that this act ought not to obtain the supreme ratification. Notice thereof was immediately sent by the emperor to the French government, at the same time expressing a disposition to renew the negotiations upon other bases.

The consequence has been that France, Holland, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and the confederation of the Rhine, are actively employed in measures for a renewal of hostilities with a vigour perhaps unprecedented even in the annals of modern warfare.

Nor is Austria an idle looker on. The force she maintains, of which the archduke Charles is generalissimo, is composed of 8 field marshals, 31 generals of cavalry, 117 lieutenant-generals, 272 major-generals, 64 regiments of infantry of the line, 56 other regiments of different descriptions, besides corps of bombardiers, miners, &c.

All the corps of the national army of Holland have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to the camp at Zeist at a moment's notice.

Recruiting is vigorously carrying on in all the provinces of Bavaria.

The camp at Meudon had not broke up on the 25th of September. Such a measure was expected to take place daily; and it is given, as a report, in one of our Paris papers, that the soldiers who compose this camp received on the 27th leave of absence for the last time previous to their marching towards Germany. The regiments of foot composing the emperor's body guard had left Paris in light waggons for the Rhine where an immense army was assembling, and it was expected would reach that river in a few days. Their post at the palace of the Thuilleries was filled by the dragoons of the emperors.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces the expected speedy departure of several armed vessels and frigates for Corfu.

The English, it is said, have debarked, between Turracina and Gaeta about 500 men, all of whom were entirely destroyed.

The insurgents on the frontiers of Turkey continue to obtain advantages over the Ottoman army. Czerni George had encamped before Belgrade on the 27th of August.

Letters from Madrid, of the 8th of August, mention that the King had given orders for an army of 40,000 men to hold themselves in readiness to march.—It is thought this order was in consequence of the entry of the English into the Tagus.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richard is the bearer of dispatches from the American minister at Paris to the secretary of state.

Lord Lauderdale was at Paris on the 25th of September.

Translated from the Mercantile Advertiser.

PARIS, 18th September.  
The courier Basilio arrived here from London the day before yesterday. Negotiations are still going on. Indisposition has for the last few days confined Lord Lauderdale to his house.

23. We are assured that his eminence Cardinal Murry, who has been admitted among the number of French cardinals, is appointed first Almoner to his imperial highness Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

24. This day the conservative senate has held an extraordinary sitting. It is believed that the object of his majesty's message has been made known to the senate, the marriage between his imperial highness prince Jerome and a princess of Wirtemberg. It is added that at the end of the message two letters were read; one to the prince prime of the confederation of the Rhine, making known to him the emperor's intention to support the confederacy with all the forces of France; the other to the king

of Bavaria, announcing that, notwithstanding many court intrigues his majesty hopes, still to preserve peace with Prussia; but that, should that power not return a prompt & categorical answer to the explanations which have been demanded, he will be ready to enter Germany with 300,000 men.

They write from Toulon that an order has been received in that city to construct twelve sail of the line. The funds have arrived and a part of the vessels is on the stocks.

An American vessel from Boston, commanded by capt. Laners, has arrived at Gaeta, where she performed a quarantine of 27 days, with a cargo of coffee, dyewoods, rum sugar, and other articles.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.  
Government has inserted the following official articles in a supplement to the Court Gazette, published yesterday.

"The counsellor of state, Pierre d'Oubril, departing early in the month of May for Paris, to succour the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions for the occasion which might present itself to effect a reconciliation between France and Russia. He has returned hither with extraordinary diligence, bearing a treaty of peace which he had concluded and signed on the 20th July with Gen. Clarke, plenipotentiary of the French government.

"As much as that event would have been agreeable to his imperial majesty, if this treaty had been suitable to his majesty's dignity, to his engagements with his allies, to the safety of his subjects, and to the general repose of Europe; so much the more has it been disagreeable to him to see that in no respect have his just and benevolent intentions been answered.

"This treaty is of the following tenor:

"Art. 1. From the date hereof there shall be perpetual peace and good friendship between his majesty the emperor of Russia and his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, their heirs and successors, estates, and subjects.

"2. In execution of the first article, hostilities both by land and sea shall immediately cease between the two nations. The necessary orders to this effect shall in consequence be forwarded in twenty-four hours from the signing of this treaty. All ships of war and other vessels belonging to either power, or to their subjects, which may be taken in any part of the world by the subjects of the other, shall be restored to the right owners.

"3. The Russian troops shall give up to the French the country known by the name of the mouth of the Catarro, which, as being a dependence on Dalmatia, appertains to his majesty the emperor of the French, in his quality of king of Italy, agreeable to the 4th article of the treaty of Pressburg. There shall be furnished to the Russian troops every possible facility for their departure from both the mouths of Catarro and the Ragusan territory, the country of the Montenegris and from Dalmatia, whenever the circumstances of the war may have placed them. Immediately after the treaty shall be made known, the military and naval commanders of both nations shall make in concert the necessary dispositions both for the retreat of the troops and for the surrender of the territory.

"4. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, desirous of giving to his majesty the emperor of Russia a proof of his conciliatory disposition, consents, 1. That the republic of Ragusa shall be restored to its former independence, on condition that it shall be as heretofore under the protection of the Ottoman Porte; 2d, that no act of hostility shall take place, from the day of the date of the present treaty, against the Montenegris, whilst they remain peaceable as subjects of the Ottoman Porte. They shall be obliged immediately to return to their own fire sides; and the emperor Napoleon promises not to disquiet them, and that no enquiry shall be made respecting the part they have taken in the hostilities against Ragusa, her dependencies, and the adjacent country.

"5. The independence of the republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged by the two powers. The Russian troops who may be at present in the Mediterranean shall form a junction at the Ionian Isles. His majesty the emperor of Russia, to give a proof of his pacific intentions, shall not maintain more than 4000 men of his troops, which, however, shall depart from thence as soon as